

Shoe Values Worth While

At
Geisberg Bros. Shoe Co.

If you compare the quality of Shoes you get from Geisberg with the other fellows you will agree with us that we have a just claim on our little saying, "Shoes That Satisfy."

Welt Oxfords for Men, worth \$3.50, (tan and black) **\$3.00**

Tan Rubber Soles Oxfords for Men, worth \$5, but sold here for **\$4.00**

White Canvas Rubber Sole Oxfords for Women, one inch heel, Blucher style **\$1.50**

White Canvas Veranda Pumps for Women, sold in larger cities for \$2.00 but here for **\$1.69**

Children's Socks, worth 10c and 15c a pair. We're discontinuing the line so on sale here, 4 pairs for **25c**

Baby Dolls; the best Baby Doll lasts shown in the town; special prices on all numbers; patents and dull for \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. **\$1.95**

Tennis Pumps for Men, Women and Children in Whites and Blacks with White, Red and Black Rubber Soles; they're on sale for per pair **50c**

Geisberg Bros. Shoe Co.

Under Masonic Temple.

Shoes That Satisfy.

American Chemists Have Chance to Lead World

With Bulk of Raw Material at Hand, Development of Ability to Make Synthetic Chemicals Would Make This Country Chemical Center of World.

Berlin, May 7.—The war affords American opportunity to become the drug and chemical center of the world, in place of London and Amsterdam, if America but knows enough to grasp the advantage. In the opinion of Dr. C. E. Vanderkleed, chief chemist of a big Philadelphia manufacturing and biological chemical concern, who has been touring Europe for several months.

This possible leadership can come, however, only in case American chemists develop the ability to make synthetic chemicals as Germany already has done, out of the raw and crude materials that come largely from South America and Central America, and that now, because of danger to shipping, are being sent in huge quantities to New York instead of Amsterdam and England.

Once America achieves some of the highly specialized German ability along this line, he believes, she will be able to compete for all time with the rest of the world, and attract to herself the lion's share of the raw materials so close at hand. Dr. Vanderkleed's travels through Germany, Austria, Holland and Denmark have shown him that there is a scarcity of serums in practically all of the countries at war, as well as a scarcity of some opiates. There is consequently a market here for every ounce that can be made in America and shipped over.

Practically every laboratory in Europe, he finds, is manufacturing to the limit of its capacity serums for tetanus, dysentery and spinal meningitis, three of the great war scourges. Each country, however, is hampered by two things—the length of time that is necessary to produce serums of the requisite strength, and a universal shortage of the high grade horses used in the manufacture of the medicines.

A comparatively small quantity of tetanus serum, when injected very soon after a soldier has been wounded in such a way that the dreaded lockjaw is liable to set in, will save him, says Dr. Vanderkleed. But in case there is delay in the injection, something that frequently happens because of the exigencies of warfare—it takes an infinitely greater amount of the medicine to offset the

disease. And under the present circumstances and shortage, he believes, no country has a sufficient quantity on hand to be able to dose its patients with the necessary liberality when there has been great delay.

In contrast to the shortage of serums Dr. Vanderkleed finds that all the nations seem to be fairly well supplied with the necessary vaccines—which can be and are being prepared in great quantities, and in a comparatively short time.

The time difference between making the serums and the vaccines is due to the essential difference in the characteristics of the two medicines. The vaccine is but a quantity of the dead bacteria of a given disease which, when injected into the blood, causes no harm but does stimulate the growth of live anti-bodies that ward off the disease if it comes. The serum, on the other hand, takes from three to six months in preparation, and consists of a quantity of live anti-bodies that have been painstakingly brought up to a standard strength. They are created by inoculating sound and healthy horses with increasingly large doses of bacteria of a given disease. The animal, less subject than any other to the disease, gradually and increasingly generate a powerful anti-toxin, and when in the proper state of health will eventually yield from three to four quarts of the serum.

Germany and Austria, Dr. Vanderkleed finds, manufacture great quantities of typhoid vaccine, and have on hand plenty of vaccine for cholera, plague and other diseases to which the soldiers may be liable. Following the example of the United States, these countries have during the war introduced compulsory vaccination against typhoid in their armies.

With the single possible exception of cocaine, Germany at least possesses all the opiates she needs. There are quantities of chloroform, ether, morphine and opium on hand. The cocaine is coming in from New York, which gets it in turn from South America.

To some extent also there is a market here, Dr. Vanderkleed believes, for chemicals out of which can be made materials for combating the insect pest that is such a factor in the east.

English Officials Using Slang.

London, May 8.—Premier Asquith has used the phrase, "deliver the goods." The premier is noted for his precise and classical English, and when he puts his seal on an Americanism it is in a fair way to become incorporated in English usage.

"Lloyd George," comments one paper, "who is more forceful but not so classical, has talked about 'push and go.' Now it remains for Mr. Balfour, if he can spare a moment from his new duties at the admiralty,

to tell us to 'get a move on.' But our statesmen have yet some distance to go before they attain the homeliness of phrase of America's public men."

The Lander College pipe organ has arrived and work of installing it in the college auditorium will begin at once under the direction of Mr. O. M. Tully, who sold the instrument. It is hoped to have the organ placed in time for commencement exercises. —Greenwood Journal.

Girl and Prince She Eloped With.



Miss Ruth Morgan Waters, prominent in society at Palm Beach, Naragansett Pier, and Philadelphia, has defied her papa and her mamma and run off and married a prince, who says he is "related to the king of Spain."

Prince Pignatelli and Miss Waters went to the marriage license bureau in New York the other day. The prince gave his age as 37, his residence as Merrick, L. I., and his occupation as "a broker." He said that he was born in Biarritz, France. His father was Louis Pignatelli d'Aragona and his mother the Viscountess.

Miss Waters gave her residence as the Biltmore. She was born in Atlantic City twenty-two years ago. Miss Waters met the prince while

she was visiting her half-sister, Baroness Jacques de St. Marc at Nice, France. They met afterward at Naragansett Pier. However, when the parents of the bride were asked several days ago as to the reported engagement of their daughter to the prince they emphatically denied it, saying that they did not even know the man.

Pignatelli has been in this country off and on for two years. He claims to be a distant relative of the king of Spain.

The bride is the sister of Mrs. Benjamin Gathia, who as Miss Waters caused a sensation in social circles by eloping with Mr. Gathia in April, 1913. They live in Hempstead, L. I.

Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets



For a single dollar right now, you can have 'White Beauty,' the famous Hoosier Cabinet, put into our home at the low cash price fixed by the Hoosier Company; balance in small weekly dues of \$1.

You can search the whole world and find nothing that saves so much labor in your kitchen. All the old features that have made the Hoosier famous in 800,000 kitchens are retained, but the

new features alone that are added, without extra cost to you, are equal in themselves to the entire convenience of the average kitchen cabinet.

Here are some Exclusive Hoosier Conveniences. They will save you, records show, millions of steps.

The Remarkable Flour Bin.

You can judge the whole cabinet by the remarkable flour bin alone. This bin, all high grade metal, is so smooth inside no flour can stick. Dust can't get in. The top is low—easy to fill. Entire top slides off for filling. The big sliding glass panel in front keeps contents visible—makes cleaning easy.

The new shaker sifter—a Hoosier patent—is a wonder. New principle entirely. Shakes flour through; doesn't grind it. Can't wear out. Can't grind grit through. Cleans the flour it sifts. Makes it fluffy and light.

Like the rest of the cabinet, every detail of this bin is perfected.

What Shall You Cook?

Mrs. Christine Frederick's Food Guide answers this eternal problem. Simply turn the dial to meat you like. A choice of simple menus is before you that balance perfectly with that meat.

Don't fail to see the forty other features—seventeen of them new.



This may be your last chance to buy on these liberal terms. Our allotment is strictly limited by The Hoosier Company. Regular terms prevail when these are sold. Come in tomorrow and decide.

PEOPLES NEW FURNITURE CO.

TO THE PUBLIC: We authorize this limited sale of Hoosier Cabinets this week only for \$1 down, \$1 weekly—at the fixed cash price.

THE HOOSIER MFG. CO., New Castle, Ind.

BREMEN BUILDING HOMES FOR WORKMEN

Reducing Cost of Living—Paid
For in Installments By the
Month.

Bremen, May 8.—To keep down the cost of living for the workman in Bremen the city is building homes in the outlying districts for which the laborer pays 500 marks (\$15) a year, and owns when he has paid for 2,000 to 3,000 marks.

On the assumption that the workman rarely has an automobile, they have reduced the width of the streets in the little colony where the experiment is being tried out to about 10 feet, perfectly paved, and because of the low buildings, without all giving the appearance of alleys.

The tiny little houses contain three and four rooms, with a wash room that is about as big as the average American kitchenette. The houses are of uniform construction and color, being a tasteful brown cement.

Each has a tiny grass plot or garden in front, and a garden plot in the rear.

The effect of the experiment is the foundation of a city in miniature which, because of German cleanliness and care, is comfortable and cozy rather than squalid or cramped. The majority of the workmen who have taken up with the plan are employed at a gigantic elevator nearby, where supplies are being stored from all over Germany.

Nearer the business center of the city are larger and somewhat more pretentious buildings—mostly two-family houses—where laboring men can live with surprising cheapness. Like the smaller places they eventually become the property of the families who live in them.

Wedding Without Groom.

Berlin, May 8.—The city of Asch has just witnessed the rare spectacle of a marriage without a bridegroom. His place was taken by his brother, who possessed a formal power of attorney from the bridegroom, who is in the field. It had not before been generally known in Germany that paragraph 72 of the code of civil laws provides for marriage by proxy in cases where the bridegroom is hindered "by higher power" from being present.

EXTERMINATE THE HOUSE FLY



Files Bring Disease

Did you ever consider the terrible significance of the death rate among infants? Do you know that the common house fly brings germs, causing infantile paralysis, typhoid fever and other fatal diseases? The fly is the greatest spreader of disease germs known to medical science. Can you afford to run the risk of allowing these pests in your home? Exterminate them—kill them now.

SHEPARD'S HOUSE FLY DRIVER AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR

Kills death to flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, cock roaches, fleas, moths and all other insects.

Government Officials and Dr. Murray, a celebrated Physician and Superintendent of Health, at Washington, D. C., ENDORSE IT, viz.: On August 20th I witnessed a demonstration of Shepard's Fly Driver and found that in a confined space this preparation did kill flies. About 200 flies were liberated in a room 12 x 20 feet and fumes from a bottle of Shepard's Fly Driver were wafted into the room. Within a space of one-quarter of an hour all the flies in the room had been killed by the fumes.

The fumes from this preparation, produced an ill effect upon the four persons present in the room during the demonstration, and except for an odor of pine the fumes are not unpleasant.

(Signed) A. E. MURRAY, M. D.,
Supt. Health, Washington, D. C.

As one of the persons present when the above demonstration was conducted, I take pleasure in substantiating the information contained therein.

(Signed) C. H. FORTNER,
(Insect Investigator) U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

A word to the wise is sufficient. For sale at all Drug and Groc. Stores. Manufactured and Guaranteed by
SHEPARD'S CHEMICAL COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRENCH EXILES ARE RETURNING TO HOMES

Thirty-five Thousand Passed
Through Germany and Switzer-
land in April.

Geneva, May 8.—Thirty-five thousand and exiles from the occupied departments of the north of France have returned to their country by way of Germany and Switzerland during the past month. They are neither hostages nor civilian captives; they are expelled from their homes by the Germans and a printed circular handed to each adult at the frontier gives the German view of the expulsions as follows:

"This is why Germany finds herself obliged to undertake the transportation of a part of the civilian population residing in occupied French territory; France refuses categorically to send food to its citizens."

In the last convoy that arrives at the Swiss frontier near Schaffhouse there were 78 men from 55 to 90 years old and 216 women and girls of all ages. There were also 177 children of whom 50 were under four years old, many of them in the hands of strangers, having been separated from all kin and kin. Most of the others in the convoy were also remnants or families that have been separated by the mobilization or scattered by the invasion. Their plucked and worn faces tell the story of many trials.

The last train was 48 hours on the road and the exiles were all this time kept to their own resources for refreshment.

In different centers, these exiles report the Germans are encouraging manufacturers to resume the opera-

tion of their work and are even repairing bombarded factories where repairs are possible. Where buildings have been entirely destroyed they are having estimates of the damages made by commissions of German engineers. It is supposed from this that the German government will indemnify owners of factories but no definite promises have been made.

Post-Bellum Wages.

A. T. T. McGregory, a resident of Bolton, reappears three, was among the Confederate soldiers who took in the reunion in Columbia last week. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lydia. Mr. McGregory took with him on his trip a Confederate ten dollar bill which bears the date of 1718. Mr. Gregory told a representative of the Journal that just at the close of the war he worked on the railroad just this side of Columbia laying rails for \$1 a month and board. His war experience is still fresh in his mind, though he is 73 years old. —Bolton Journal.

Things to Remember if You Are Lost in the Woods.

A contributor to the current issue of Farm and Fireside calls attention to the following things which "anybody lost in the woods ought to know."

"I thought every woodsman and guide knew that by going downhill you are sure to come upon a stream of water which will in turn lead to a settlement. Furthermore, in our day nearly everybody depends on a watch instead of 'sighting the sun.' When the hour hands point toward the sun the point midway between the hour hand and twelve o'clock will be due north."

MAKING AMMUNITION IN COFFEE FACTORY

Germans Also Manufacture Shells
in Canneries and Ship
Yards.

Bremen, May 8.—A coffee factory in which artillery shells as well as coffee are being made, is to be seen in Bremen and in Luebeck ammunition is manufactured in a shipbuilding plant and in a cannery. In fact, in practically every factory where there is the proper machinery, munition of war are being made. Some of the plants conceal the work from the foreigners; others, however, are quite frank about it, and let visitors see some of the important processes of construction.

Aside from the manufacture of shells and automobiles, in Bremen, business appears to have suffered considerably from the war—partly because of the stoppage of export trade by water, partly by the shortage of men.

In Luebeck the correspondent was shown the shell-making in a cannery factory, but was told that the largest and most important establishments of that kind in the city was unfortunately closed because the government was using it for the manufacture of some mysterious substance.

In Bremen business men evinced a desire to deny that the war has materially changed things. In Hamburg the same men frankly say that everything is "dead," in Luebeck no one is complaining.

Less Work; Less Food.

Farm and Fireside says: "When a work horse is fed, reduce his grain ration one-third."